

Australia

Moorabbin, Victoria 3189

P.O. Box 43,

This is the official publication of the Victorian U.F.O. Research Society

THE-AUSTRALIAN U.F.O. BULLETIN

Australia U.F.O. Bulletin

Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. VBH0122

POSTAGE
PAID.
BRIGHTON

FL

ARCHIVES FOR UFO RESEARCH
PO BOX 11027
S-600 11
NORRKOPING, SWEDEN

If undeliverable, return to:—

The Victorian U.F.O. Research Society

P.O. Box 43, Moorabbin, Vic. 3189 Australia.



The AUSTRALIAN U.F.O. BULLETIN





**V.U.F.O.R.S.
OFFICE BEARERS**

President
JUDITH M. MAGEE

Vice-President
PAUL NORMAN

Secretary
MARK SAWYERS

Treasurer
CLIVE YATES

Membership Secretary
STAFFORD HALL

Sightings Investigations Officer
PAUL NORMAN

Librarian
JOHN W. AUCHETTL

Publications Officer
M. FERNANDEZ

Officer
STEPHEN PARTRIDGE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

V.U.F.O.R.S.

Full Membership — \$6.00 per annum
which includes free issues of magazine.

Overseas Membership — \$U.S. 8.00

Single copy of magazine (50¢) Aust. plus
postage.

WELCOME:

The Society welcomes reports of unusual
Aerial Phenomena and evaluates each re-
port on its own merits and if requested,
reports will be held in the strictest confi-
dence. The Society exchanges information
with many similar Australian and overseas
organisations, as well as scientists, and
disseminates to the public, available infor-
mation on the subject, which includes
local, interstate and the latest overseas de-
velopments in its quarterly publication
“Australian U.F.O. Bulletin,” posted to all
members. Address all communications to:

**V.U.F.O.R.S.,
P.O. Box 43, Moorabbin,
Victoria 3189**

Contributions published do not necessar-
ily reflect the policy of the V.U.F.O.R.S.

© COPYRIGHT PUBLICATION

No part of this publication may be reproduced
without prior written consent of V.U.F.O.R.S.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

A cross appearing in this square
indicates that your subscription is
now due.

First



Final



Society History

1957

1957

At this point perhaps it may be opportune to present a brief history of
the Victorian U.F.O. Research Society.

The earliest U.F.O. group to form in Australia was the “Australian Flying
Saucer Bureau” under the direction of Edgar Jarrold and Andrew Tomas,
in the early 1950s. At the same time, Fred Stone inaugurated the “Australian
Flying Saucer Research Society” in Adelaide. After approximately two
years the Bureau closed down and was regarded as a branch of the
“Australian Flying Saucer Research Society” under Andrew Tomas. This
shortly broke from Adelaide and became the “Australian U.F.O. Investigation
Centre” with Dr. Clifford at its head until 1958, when the Presidency
passed to Dr. Lindtner.

The “Australian Flying Saucer Research Society (Victorian Branch)” was
formed on the 17th February, 1957 as a branch of the “Australian Flying
Saucer Research Society” and later that year was re-organised as the
“Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society” with Mr. Peter E. Norris L.L.B.
as President. In 1968 the name was again altered — this time to the
“Victorian U.F.O. Research Society”.

During this time, the Society has published various papers and is probably
best known for its publication Australian Flying Saucer Review, curtailed in
1972 due to high costs and subsequently superseded by the Australian
U.F.O. Bulletin and at one stage sponsored and produced a quarter-hour
program on a Melbourne radio station under the heading of “The Truth
Behind Flying Saucers”.

The Society had held a dispassionate attitude on U.F.O.s, claiming it is a
scientific problem deserving closer attention. It has also met regularly in
General Meetings and maintains the largest U.F.O. library in the Southern
Hemisphere, making books available by post, to members throughout the
Commonwealth.

Membership of this Society — which maintains the largest membership of
any U.F.O. organisation in the Southern Hemisphere — is open to all who
are genuinely interested in the subject.

MARCH 1985.

CONTENTS.

E D I T O R I A L.

Possible locations of Alien
Intelligence - by
Mark Sawyers.

Analysis of Northeastern
UFO Sightings - by
John Auchettl.

Revolving Double Breasted
Liars - by
Gordon Creighton

Aliens Will Stop Nuclear
War - Press Clip

Crashed Alien Craft

Observations of U.F.O's by
Betty Hill.

On The UFO Trail - by
Paul Norman

Halley's Comet - by
John C. Shorten.

"Green Cloud" UFO sighted.
Press clip

Film Review - by
Rick Rendell.

COPYRIGHT.

No Material From This
Publication may be
Reproduced in any way
Without prior written
permission of VUFORS.

...

Membership Rates:-
Within Australia - \$6.
Mem'ship outside
Australia - \$US8.

Discussion Nights:-

Royal Society, 9 Victoria
Street, Melbourne at 8p.m.

3rd June

2nd September

2nd December - Annual
General Meeting.

The recent period of UFO activity in the Northeastern United States, like most other 'flaps', has produced the usual percentage of mistaken and false reports, although the hoaxers who crop up from time to time, usually break down and fall apart under investigation. During the spate of sightings over New York, some pilots in that area of the country, have apparently tried to frustrate investigators, by carrying out certain flight patterns. In this case, the nature of this deception was not of a small financial cost, and dangerous violations of Air Traffic regulations were infringed. Operations performed by pilots of several aircraft were also at risk by performing these violations in the area where UFO Lawyer, Attorney Peter Gerston was involved in the investigations, which could eventually end in a serious court case.

It is interesting to note that UFO activity spilled over into nearby states, including New Hampshire, which is the home state of Betty Hill, who, since her fantastic experience in 1961, has probably spent more time watching the sky than any other person in the history of UFOlogy.

When in 1981, a VUFORS member visited Mrs. Hill at her home in Portsmouth, she remarked that some American ufologists did not recognise her UFO's. They accused her of "seeing too many". Now, American ufologists are confronted with hundreds of sighting reports in that same general area.

In spite of the mistaken identities which occur during periods of sightings, Betty Hill has summarized her analysis of the developments that have occurred over the years. This summary is published in this issue of the Bulletin.

Betty Hill's opinions should not be taken lightly. Her story was first made known by personnel at Peace Air Force Base in New Hampshire, and Dr. Simon, who subjected her to hypnosis, was the appointed doctor on that Base. Betty states that since her experience in 1961, "I've probably been examined by more psychiatrists than any woman in history, and each an every one certified me sane". She is a University of New Hampshire Graduate and is now a retired supervisor of the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare, and points out, 'that until we came along, fiction space characters were tall, blonde and blue eyed similar to the ones described by George Adamski, in his tales about Venus'. The creatures that she and her husband encountered were small beings - more along the lines of those shown in E.T. and Close Encounters. Once the story of her experience became public knowledge, the outer space characters in movies began shrinking.

For members and subscribers who wish to learn more about the Betty and Barney Hill experience, we recommend the book 'Interrupted Journey', by John Fuller.

2
POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF ALIEN INTELLIGENCE IN OUR
GALACTIC NEIGHBOURHOOD

by Mark E. Sawyers.

During my everyday discussions on the subject of UFOs, various aspects of Ufology often arise, such as the likely physical appearance of alien visitors, how much the authorities really know, and even the possible power sources of the UFOs themselves. But rarely does any conversation on UFOs come around to the speculation of where they might actually come from (assuming of course, that some UFOs are extraterrestrial spacecraft).

This is because the average citizen, and indeed the average amateur Ufologist, has a very limited knowledge of astronomy.

Since modern science has virtually wiped out the possibility of intelligent life existing elsewhere in our Solar System, most people would say that the answer is simple - that the aliens come from some planet or planets belonging to other stars. That is a fair assumption, but the burning question is: 'The planets of which stars?' In our search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) it is logical to examine first, the nearest stars which are similar to the Sun.

This is necessary, since intelligent life such as ours has evolved on this Earth which belongs to Sol (the astronomical name for the Sun). It follows then, that the initial search for extraterrestrial intelligence must begin with a detailed investigation of stars that exhibit the same or similar characteristics and properties to the Sun, and are therefore more likely to have planetary systems such as ours. If these planetary systems do exist, then there is a very real chance that somewhere within those systems, there may be a planet that is suitable for the development and sustenance of complex alien lifeforms.

In this article, we shall concern ourselves with stars that fall within a distance of 55 light-years from the Sun. This distance is only a speck of sand on the beach of cosmic vastness. But as we shall see, there are ample stars at which we can focus our attention in our search for extraterrestrial intelligence in this small galactic neighbourhood of ours.

Recent star catalogs reveal that there are approximately 1,000 stars within 55 light-radius of the Sun. Most of these stars (91%) are astronomically classified as main sequence stars. They are fairly average stars of moderate temperature and faint brightness. The remaining 9% of stars are made up of giants and supergiants (1%), and white dwarfs (8%).

Main sequence stars are categorised into spectral classifications, designated A, F, G, K and M. A stars are the brightest, hottest and most massive. M stars are the coolest, faintest and least massive. Each letter designation is further divided into 10 sub-categories. For example, A0 stars are the brighter, hotter and more massive than A1 stars, which in turn are brighter, hotter and more massive than A2 stars, and so on down the line to the A9 stars. Table 1 contains the basic characteristics of main sequence stars in their various spectral classes.

Our Sun is classified G2, and is expected to have a lifespan in the vicinity of 11 billion years. The Sun is now about 5 billion years old, and so should remain stable for about another 6 billion years. Using our own example as a measuring stick, and assuming that our history of stellar, planetary and biological evolution is a typically average one throughout the Cosmos, we must rule out all A stars and F0 to F5 stars, since they die within 4 billion years - not enough time to develop life as we know it, which has taken 5 billion years in this system of ours. Limited though this assumption may be, it is all we have to go on for the time being, and we must base many initial assumptions in our search for alien intelligence on the only known occurrence of terrestrial intelligence thus far - us.

cont'd.....

Also, most stars of A0 to F5 classification are known to rotate rather rapidly, indicating that these stars are not likely to possess planets. Recent astronomical studies have shown that slowly rotating stars (such as the Sun, which rotates once in a little under a month), do so because they possess planets. The formation of planetary systems seems to deprive stars of a good deal of their rotational momentum, so that the faster a star rotates, the less likely it is to have its own planets. F6 and F7 stars may survive to 5 billion years, but these two should be ruled out, as this life span is probably still too short. Even if intelligent life on the planets of F6 and F7 stars arises after 5 billion years, the star would be ready to die just as the life form was reaching maturity.

At the other end of the scale, we must eliminate all M stars and the K2 to K9 stars from our consideration, because they are very weak in the output of heat, light and energy. This means that earth-like planets would have to be very close to their respective stars. The problem here is the solar flares emitted by these stars. These flares are common to the sun, and do not trouble us at a distance of 149m km. But for the planets a lot closer, say 50 million kms, the conditions would be absolutely diabolical. The flares would literally scorch the surfaces leaving them barren and lifeless. At a safer distance from the solar flares, the planets would be too far from the weak star under normal conditions and the precious water, essential for life as we know it, would be frozen.

Another obstacle inhibiting the evolution of life on planets with close orbits around M and lower K stars, is a phenomena known as rotational lock. When this happens, the orbiting body loses its rotation because it is too close to the star. We wind up with one side of the planet constantly facing the star, making life unbearable for the would-be inhabitants of the planet. An example of rotational lock is demonstrated in our own solar system by the Moon whose orbit is so close to Earth, that the same side of the Moon is always facing earth.

So although stars classified K2 to M9 are likely to possess planets, these planets are almost certainly dead worlds. That leaves us with the range of stars F8 through to K1 (fourteen spectral classes in all), that we consider as sun-like stars. Within a radius of 55 light years from the Sun, there are 46 sun-like stars. The 17 closest (up to 40 light years away), are listed in Table 11. Now that we know the types of stars we are looking for, where do we begin our search for extra-terrestrial intelligence?

If, for instance, we were preparing a voyage to the stars, in the year 2090 (and I am optimistic that man will be capable of interstellar travel within a hundred years or so from now) where would we go? - what direction should we head for? It just so happens that one quadrant of the southern sky (about 13% of the total sky) contains 15 of the 45 sun-like stars (33%) that exist within 55 light years. These stars are listed in Table III.

It therefore stands to reason, that, in order to make the most of time, effort and resources for a single mission, we would tend to start with the stars in this area of the cosmos and plan a systematic journey accordingly. If by a divine stroke of luck, one of the sun-like stars in this quadrant of 15, is Tau Ceti (the closest sun-like star to the Sun at just under 12 light years away) and by our current knowledge and understanding, this is the very star that we would logically want to explore first. Tau Ceti is 4 to 6 billion years old and is therefore about the same age as the Sun. It could quite conceivably have an orbiting planet supporting intelligent life that may be at a similar stage of evolution to humanity. The same may apply to Alpha Mensae, Gliese 95 and Kappa Fornacis which are also 4 to 6 billion years old.

Of particular interest in this quadrant of the sky though, are the twin stars Zeta 1 Reticuli and Zeta 2 Reticuli. Most Ufologists would be familiar with these two stars, as they are allegedly the home stars of the aliens who abducted the American couple Betty and Barney Hill in September, 1961. Under hypnosis about 2 years after the incident, Betty Hill reproduced a star map which she claims to have seen inside the alien spacecraft. This map showed an array of sun-like stars in our galactic vicinity, linked by lines which the aliens said were trade-routes. An arrangement of those stars from a particular vantage point in space,

tentatively identified the home stars of these aliens as Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 Reticuli.

While I have heard and read convincing arguments both for and against the authenticity of the Hill Star Map and don't wish to dwell on it for that reason, the Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 Reticuli star system is nevertheless a fascinating one. Both stars are practically identical to the sun; with spectral classes of G2 (the same as the sun). They are the only sun-like stars we know of that are linked as a double star system with sufficient separation so as neither star would interfere with the environments of planets belonging to the other. These stars are separated by approximately 550 billion kms which is about 100 times the average distance between the Sun and Pluto (Alpha Centauri, the closest of all other stars to the Sun is a double star system with spectral classifications G2 and K1 - both sun-like in their own right. But most experts agree that they are too close to each other for either to provide stable environments for earth-like planets).

Another interesting feature of the Zeta Reticuli system, is that both these stars are 6 to 8 billion years old, making them at least 1 billion years older than the Sun. If life has evolved on planets surrounding either or both of these stars at a similar rate to the evolution of life on earth, then these creatures may have possessed advanced technology for perhaps a billion years - it is an awesome prospect indeed.

Now that we have gone over the types of stars we are looking for, let us consider briefly, the life-bearing planets themselves that belong to these stars. We would have to seek out a planet that was essentially Earthlike in most respects, in order to find intelligent life as we know it.

A planet much bigger than Earth would retain too much of its atmosphere (like Jupiter), and a planet much smaller than Earth would lose its atmosphere (like Mercury). So the size of the planet would need to be approximately the size of Earth (plus or minus 20%). The planet must also have a stable orbit around its star and be just the right distance from it to enable water to exist as a liquid - too far from the star, the water would freeze, and too close to it, the water would boil and be constantly in a state of vapour. Of course, the critical life-forming elements would also have to be in abundance.

Who knows what we might find when we set out for the stars in the 21st century. We may find on a planet orbiting Zeta 1 Reticuli, a civilization that has already visited Earth, but has been biding its time waiting for us to evolve our technology to the stage where we can return the visit, and meet and understand them in their own time and space.

On the other hand, we might discover intelligence on a planet orbiting Tau Ceti or Alpha Mensae, which has not yet reached the platform of advanced technology. On these planets, the dominant species may have just discovered fire, or an astronomer is being persecuted for postulating that his world is round - perhaps they have only just crucified their Christ. If this is the case, then when we enter an alien atmosphere in 100 years' time, we may well be their UFOs.

Or it just might be that we won't find anything terribly exciting at all - just some primitive algae encrusted in rocks, as existed on Earth some 3.2 billion years ago - and we'll leave to return another day.

Whatever we may find, let us hope that by then, we will have progressed far enough not only to reach out to the stars, but also to reach out to our fellow human beings, so that every one of us will be regarded as equal citizens of planet earth. We have a long way to go, but I am confident that we can make it. And if by that time we have learnt our lesson, then when we do arrive at our destinations amongst the stars, we will treat any alien lifeforms we may encounter, with a lot more compassion and respect than we have each other over the last few thousand years.

*

TABLE 1

Characteristics of stars classified as main sequence, listed in intervals of five spectral classes. 91% of all stars in this part of the Milky Way galaxy are main sequence stars.

| Class | Proportion of Total | Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) | Mass (Sun =1) | Lifespan (billions of years) |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| A0 | 1% | 20,000 | 2.8 | 0.5 |
| A5 | | 15,000 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| F0 | 3% | 13,000 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| F5 | | 12,000 | 1.25 | 4.0 |
| G0 | 9% | 11,000 | 1.06 | 10 |
| G5 | | 10,000 | 0.92 | 15 |
| K0 | 14% | 9,000 | 0.80 | 20 |
| K5 | | 8,000 | 0.69 | 30 |
| M0 | 73% | 7,000 | 0.48 | 75 |
| M5 | | 5,000 | 0.20 | 200 |

TABLE 11

The 17 nearest sunlike stars to the Sun

| Name | Distance (light-years) | Spectral Classification |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tau Ceti | 11.8 | GB |
| 82 Eridani | 20.2 | G5 |
| Zeta Tucanae | 23.3 | G2 |
| 107 Piscium | 24.3 | K1 |
| Beta Comae Berenices | 27.2 | G0 |
| 61 Virginis | 27.4 | G6 |
| Alpha Mensae | 28.3 | G5 |
| Gliese 75 | 28.6 | K0 |
| Beta Canum Venaticorum | 29.9 | G0 |
| Chi Orionis | 32 | G0 |
| 54 Piscium | 34 | K0 |
| Zeta 1 Reticuli | 37 | G2 |
| Zeta 2 Reticuli | 37 | G2 |
| Gliese 86 | 37 | K0 |
| Mu Arae | 37 | G5 |
| Gliese 67 | 38 | G2 |
| Gliese 668.1 | 40 | G9 |

continued....

TABLE III

The 15 sunlike stars situated in one quadrant of the Southern sky.

| Name | Distance (light-years) | Spectral Classification |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Tau Ceti | 11.8 | G8 |
| 82 Eridani | 20.2 | G5 |
| Zeta Tucanae | 23.3 | G2 |
| Alpha Mensae | 28.3 | G5 |
| Zeta 1 Reticuli | 37 | G2 |
| Zeta 2 Reticuli | 37 | G2 |
| Gliese 86 | 37 | K0 |
| Kappa Fornacis | 42 | G1 |
| 58 Eridani | 42 | G1 |
| Zeta Doradus | 44 | F8 |
| Nu Phoenicis | 45 | F8 |
| Gliese 95 | 45 | G5 |
| Gliese 59.2 | 48 | G2 |
| Phi 2 Ceti | 51 | F8 |
| Gliese 59 | 53 | G8 |

NOTE:

This rather fertile region of the sky takes on an even greater significance when one considers that Tau Ceti, 82 Eridani and Zeta Tucanae, (the three closest Sunlike stars to the Sun), are all located in this particular quadrant. Tau Ceti is 4 to 6 billion years old - about the same age as the Sun. However, 82 Eridani and Zeta Tucanae are estimated to be around 10 billion years old.

*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- THE ZETA RETICULI INCIDENT by Terence Dickinson
- EXTRATERRESTRIAL CIVILIZATIONS by Dr. Isaac Asimov
- THE ILLUSTRATED
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASTRONOMY AND SPACE by Ian Ridpath
- TRAVELLERS IN SPACE AND TIME by Patrick Moore
- THE NEW OBSERVER'S BOOK OF
ASTRONOMY by Patrick Moore
- THE HAMLYN GUIDE TO ASTRONOMY by David Baker and
David A. Hardy.

ANALYSIS OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES UFO SIGHTINGS.

(c) by John Auchettl.

We in Australia have followed with interest, the investigations by c.u.f.o.s., apro and c a.u.s. of the recent flap in the United States.

Jeffrey Schmalz, the reporter who wrote the first story for the 'Times' says 'that in his opinion, the liklihoodis that what people have seen are in fact hoaxing pilots' etc

In the same article Mr.William Pollard, a service station manager, states of the hoaxing pilots, 'they were nothing like what I saw, nothing like it at all.' He said, 'What I saw was rigid, absolutely rigid!' Nothing like an aircraft.

continued on page 8.

7
REVOLVING DOUBLE BREASTED LIARS

Copyright by Gordon Creighton,
Editor, F.S.R.

Excerpt from Editorial; Volume 30, No. 1.

F.S.R. published October, 1984.

It is a matter of historical record that, on a certain famous and never-to-be forgotten occasion, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, sorely goaded and exasperated beyond all measure, called the muck-raking journalist and commentator Drew Pearson "a revolving double-breasted liar". This superb term has stayed firmly rooted in our memory since that day.

All of which, we should now tell you, is prompted by the perusal of Fawcett and Greenwood's fine new book "CLEAR INTENT : THE GOVERNMENT COVER-UP OF THE U.F.O. EXPERIENCE".

For what does this remarkable book teach us?

It teaches us simply that, while governments and officialdoms all around the globe (and particularly the American and British governments) have been at pains for these past thirty-seven years to portray us as a goggle of demented nincompoops on account of our interest in gathering and publishing reports about the oh-so-derided "flying saucers", the CIA and the Air Force Intelligence and the American Embassies and Consulates throughout the world were themselves simultaneously beavering away and secretly gathering up precisely those same UFO reports and sending them back home to Washington in immensely lengthy and expressive coded secret telegrams! And - to cap it all - they were calling them by those shameful terms "flying discs" and "flying saucers".

For thirty-seven years, vast sums of money and vast amounts of time and energy have been expended by officialdom on slandering and abusing large numbers of poor folk whose only crime, throughout all these years, was that they were rash enough to let it be known that they had seen a UFO or - worse still - a UFO occupant. Lives have been ruined, health has been wrecked, careers and jobs have been lost.

Those who recall the history of these thirty-seven years of UFO research will know the bitterness so many have felt at this brutal and callous slander.

Hitherto - let us now confess it - we have been ninnies, and naive enough fondly to imagine that, given Lenin's oft-repeated words in praise of lying as the supreme art of life, the Kremlin and the Boys of the YINCA - sorry, KGB! - really had got everyone else licked into a cocked hat when it came to the noble skill of

"Terminological inexactitudinarianism", and that nobody else could dare to compete. We see that in fact, insofar as our subject is concerned, there has never been any appreciable difference between the two camps.

They are all "revolving double-breasted liars",

The British 'Flying Saucer Review' is recommended to VUFORS members and subscribers....address :

F.S.R. Publications Ltd., West Malling,
Maidstone, Kent, ME. 196 JZ.,
England. U.K.

(£7.50; U.S.A. \$15.00)

Continued from page 6. 'Hoaxing pilots and the Northeastern Sightings'

The New York Times added to the tension and expectation by publishing the article which attributed the sightings to a hoax by five or six stunt pilots, flying in tight formation in light planes at night.

At the Halls of Henry-H-Well's School (Aug 1984) Brewster N.Y., an overflowing and orderly crowd of 1,000 filled the auditorium. The Free 'UFO Symposium' was scheduled by CUFOS, in response to hundreds of reports it received during the past year and a half, describing strange lights over Fairfield, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester Counties. Speakers refuted Police theories suggesting formations of ultra-lights, Cessnas or blimps as the real mystery flyers.

Eyewitnesses shared their experiences and compared photographs of the objects they had seen in the sky.

Dr. Allen Hynek in his editorial in 'International UFO Reporter' Nov/Dec '84. reports that the questions on the sighting have been researched or collected by others in an unprofessional way, and he goes on to list points that should be investigated before the mystery is solved.

He not only hints but is certain that the sighting must have been the same aircraft been by APRO investigators. I read with interest the APRO report (Vol 32 No6 '84) and found it very good! Did they leave out anything that may have changed our minds? I don't know!

It would appear that the 'Times' N.Y. magazine called "Discover" has Dr. Allen Hynek rather upset! He says in his editorial:-

"An article about these sightings (several cuts above that in 'Discover') appeared in a recent APRO Bulletin (Vol 32 No 6). In it Dick Ruhi and his co-authors recount their investigations into these sightings. They provide some of the evidence lacking in the 'Discover' article.". I like APRO conclusions and observations which state "We praise the flying skills of these men and can only compare them to the Thunderbirds and Blue Angels".

I must comment, as a pilot for many years, that I find it very hard to believe that good pilots would and would dare to try and fly in close formation at night, and if you have found nuts doing such things, the F.A.A. should bring charges against them.

I believe this type of stunt would not and could never happen in Australia and I still find it hard to believe it can happen in the skies over New York.

SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY - COME ALONG TO THE DISCUSSION NIGHT ON JUNE 3rd, AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY, 9 VICTORIA STREET, MELBOURNE
AT 8 p.m.

'ALIEN WATCHERS WILL STOP NUCLEAR WAR'

Credit Watford & West Herts Review,
England - Oct. 4th, 1984.

Evidence that aliens are camped out on the moon is put forward in a new series of articles being prepared by retired diplomat Gordon Creighton, of Cedars Avenue, Rickmansworth.

Mr. Creighton believes aliens are on the moon to watch our planet and says the intentions of some of them may not be friendly. He is to publish this and other freshly obtained information on unidentified flying objects in 'Flying Saucer Review', an international journal devoted to UFO study, of which he is the editor.

Some of the new evidence became available when students of UFO phenomena took U.S. Government agencies to court and obtained orders forcing them to release between 3,000 and 4,000 pages of documents under the Freedom of Information Act.

The documents show that missiles on earth were immobilised when their electricity supply went inexplicably dead and their computer controls were interfered with. Mr. Creighton's theory is that the aliens are able to immobilise our missiles and that they will do so if there is a danger of global nuclear war - because they wish to preserve this planet for their own purposes.

Other documents which have recently become available include photographs from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which Mr. Creighton says prove alien activity on the moon.

Dr. James A. Harder, Professor of Civil Engineering at Berkeley University, California, believes that about 30 different types of aliens, possibly including some from different dimensions, are studying Earth, and the U.S. authorities are concealing the information. Mr. Creighton also has a photocopy of a document which he says is an FBI statement that 3 alien spacecraft have crashed in New Mexico. UFO watchers have maintained for many years that the Americans are keeping many crashed spacecraft and their dead alien crews under heavy guard.

Mr. Creighton says: "The documents released show that the authorities, far from pooch-pooching the subject of UFOs, have for years been studying it with the same intensity as we have. Yet they have been doing their best to make us look fools".

He is sure there is an official order banning him from putting his views on British television. However, he has recently given two interviews to Japanese television discussing UFO evidence and declaring that the authorities are hushing it up. One of the interviews deals with a reported alien landing near a U.S. Air Force Base in Suffolk in December, 1980.

At the same time Mr. Creighton has translated the first book on UFOs to be published in China and will use the relevant parts in his articles in 'Flying Saucer Review'. He says "The Chinese book shows that the phenomenon is the same worldwide".

PICTURES OF CRASHED ALIEN CRAFT

Credit: 'Observer'; Watford, England.
October 19th, 1984.

With regard to the cheap and ignorant jibe from P. Smith (Watford 'Observer') about the bases on the moon, maybe the party in question might be laughing out of the other side of the face were he or she to see some of the photographs that I have. Some of the 3,000 to 4,000 pages of top-secret documents, which, as a result of several court-cases, my investigator colleagues in the U.S. have recently secured from the U.S. Air Force, the F.B.I., and five or six other American Governmental agencies, go back in some cases to 1947 and 1950.

They include Air Force and F.B.I. documents about crashed flying saucers with dead crews. There are considerable numbers of these, mostly held in the U.S., but also in certain other countries too. I am now engaged in publishing a selection of these photo-stats in the international journal which I edit. We have readers and correspondents in every part of the world, including Russia and China, and among the material in a dozen languages, which is reaching me regularly, there is a highly interesting proportion which is in Russian or Chinese. Also I have just completed a translation of China's first book on the subject.

We find that, all over the world, folk with a modicum of sense and also of curiosity are anxious to know about the extraordinary and vitally important events now taking place on this planet.

I do not expect to find many readers of the Watford 'Observer' among them.

Gordon Creighton,
Cedars Avenue,
Rickmansworth.

NOW THAT THE WEATHER IS BECOMING MUCH COOLER, WHY NOT BUY ONE OF THE SOCIETY WINDCHEATERS? THEY ARE OF VERY GOOD QUALITY AND LOVELY AND WARM WITH THE BADGE STITCHED ON THE LEFT SIDE. THESE ARE ONLY \$16.90 Adults 42-46.

\$15.75 " 34-40.

Children's \$13 00 Child. 24-32.

WE WILL HAVE SOME WITH US AT THE NEXT DISCUSSION NIGHT ON 3rd JUNE. BUY ONE!

BY POST PLEASE ALLOW \$1.30 or if going INTERSTATE \$1.50.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT EVERY GARMENT THAT IS SOLD, BENEFITS THE SOCIETY AND WE ALSO HAVE T/SHIRTS AND SEW-ON BADGES - ALL ARE OF GOOD QUALITY.

OBSERVATIONS OF UFOsBY BETTY HILL

Copyright February 1985

Printed by Special Permission

The first type seemed to be interested in our landscape as tho they were observing. The second types were interested in events - the Xmas parade, car accidents, house fires and any new construction such as houses, golf courses, orchards, gardens. They came back night after night to observe the progress made.

They showed an interest in the activities of the people in the area. At one time this area was very popular with young lovers until UFOs landed and began observing. Residents began to close their shades at night as they prepared for bed, for some found UFOs hovering outside the windows. One night a UFO traveled around a lake, going from one home to another, lighting up the interior of every home, waking up the residents. They followed children riding bicycles and snowmobiles, those riding horse back. They came in close to schools, restaurants, local businesses, nursing homes. Some people avoided their own backyards where UFOs landed frequently.

But the UFOs have another purpose in this area. For fifteen years the pattern has been about the same. A UFO lands on the railroad tracks, while it is protected by others on the ground or flying overhead. After it lands, others approach it, and then they fly off in different directions. Over the years, I have seen three different types of landed ones with different lighting patterns. The first one was seen nightly all year long, but the second and third ones leave in the spring and return in October. The first one used three legs to set down on the tracks; the second type used skids so it can slide along the tracks; the third one seems to set down directly on the tracks. When a train approaches, it removes itself from the tracks by moving over to the side; or becomes airborne just above the height of the train; or it flips up on one edge besides the tracks. Sometimes in daylight it surrounds itself with a dark 'cloud'. The purpose of this pattern is unknown, but I suspect the landed one may be the 'headquarters' where the others receive their orders for the night.

It is impossible to approach this landed one, for it seems to have three techniques to avoid this. One is that other UFOs dart at the person, frightening the person away. Second, the landed UFO gives off balls of different colored lights toward the person, and the person becomes disorientated and afraid and confused. Third, the UFO leaves.

In all my years of observation, I have only two reports of the beings leaving their crafts. A woman observed a disk land in her pasture and four beings, dressed in green outfits, came out, ran around the field as tho they were exercising for twenty minutes, returned to the craft and they left. The second report was a woman who saw 'strange beings' around her home frequently at night and she felt they were watching her. She became unnerved at this, and sold her home at a loss - to my niece.

For a period of three years I filmed the UFOs in this area and have a slide collection of more than 160 different ones. Recently I began filming again, for I suspect a new pattern is going to emerge soon. My only complaint is the weather. It seems the colder the weather, the greater numbers of UFOs are seen.

Now others have found spots like mine where they go out nights to observe the UFOs.

continued.....

At one time, the myth existed that UFOs were so rare, so unusual, if a person was to see one in a lifetime, it was almost a miracle. From my own experiences, I knew this was not true, for many people in New Hampshire had seen several over a period of years. However, as I visited an adoptive family in 1970, I did not know the good luck I was going to find. It was time to submit the final report to the court to approve the placement of the baby by our agency. It was a warm, friendly meeting. As I prepared to leave, the wife asked me to come in to her kitchen. She said she knew I was interested in UFOs, so she wanted to show me where they came in and landed in the fields, soon after dusk, almost nightly. She said that almost everyone in town knew about this, but they did not talk about it -- the UFOs left them alone so they left the UFOs alone.

That night at dusk I was sitting in my parked car in the shadow of trees on a side road next to this field. As I sat there I saw 26 'lights' come in and land in the woods, while other 'lights' circled in the sky above them. I discovered any car driving thru the area, resulted in the flying ones putting out their lights, and then putting them on as soon as the car left. So I had verified UFOs were coming in and landing as the adoptive mother said. That was the beginning of my direct observation of UFOs fifteen years ago, which still continues today.

I have been going out and observing UFOs at least once a week, but usually more than that. I have the co-operation of the people who live in the area, as well as volunteers. Sometimes scientists come out to observe for their own knowledge. And the media comes out to film, report what they have seen.

The period between 1970 and 1976 I call the Period of Exploration. Most UFOs gave the appearance of small orange-red moons bobbing along at tree top level. However, I learned they could change their appearance by changing their lighting patterns. One moment one could look like a small moon; by a change of lights, it resembled a small plane with motor sounds; then it became a star shooting straight up, circling, stopping.

They created different patterns by grouping themselves together. Sometimes they gathered together in a large circle, using small multi-colored lights, which gave the appearance of a large round disk. Or they formed in to the shape of a triangle with all red or white, or alternating red/white lights. Other times they looked like a large plane, with each disk using a large single light of different colors - red, green, white, similar to a plane.

I could always tell when they were going to arrive, for I saw a large glowing green triangular shaped object high up in the sky which dropped down to mid-sky. A few minutes later, the disks arrived.

In the summer of 1976 all of this type UFO disappeared from my area of observation and has never been seen since that time.

The next period I call the Period of Infiltration. These UFOs were different, with a wide variety of different kinds of shapes. Many were a dull black or dull gray in color. Most used a variety of small dim lights, or no lights, with an occasional one using large bright lights. They traveled in groups. They began coming in closer to people, houses.

Betty Hill.

The beginning of this year commenced very quiet UFO-wise in Victoria, which I thought would be an ideal time for a final fishing holiday prior to my departure for overseas. The inactivity however, was not to last. The trout would have to wait.

The first indication of something unusual going on came when a sighting report was referred to VUFORS via a telephone call from Wanganatta, where a blackout had coincided with the appearance of UFO'S over that town.

Laying my fishing gear aside and picking up my suitcase which is always packed, I headed for Northeastern Victoria. A check with the State Electricity Commission disclosed that at 10.25 pm, on February 7th, the 22 KV town feeder had tripped out for three seconds. When the automatic reclosing relay operated the circuit breaker remained closed indicating the cause of the fault was transit. However, commercial installations were still experiencing difficulties while UFOs were in the vicinity.

The manager of one installation requested anonymity because he feared curiosity seekers would interrupt his activities. Another manager was reluctant to be involved for fear of unwanted publicity.

Mystery lights had been seen as far away as Myrtleford and Beechworth, at least 24 hours prior to the blackout. The incident generated the usual percentage of mistaken identities (Venus, Aircraft, etc).

When the blackout occurred several people were watching a blue light over Wanganatta. Most of the witnesses did not take note of the time but reported that as the blue light gave off one flash the town went in the dark. A check with the S.E.C. revealed the exact time to be 10.25 pm. Sightings of strange lights were still being reported about midnight; some reports were still being made the following day.

There are thousands of electro magnetic effect cases documented. When UFO's are near power lines, electrical apparatus such as pumps, cars and aircraft ignition systems malfunction. The biggest power blackout on record is the great North American blackout of November 9th, 1965. That blackout lasted for 9 hours, during which time 27 incidents of UFO activity were reported along the power grid in New York State and Canada.

During November, 1957, Ufologists were involved interviewing drivers of cars whose engines had been affected while UFO's were nearby. I interviewed a civil engineer who was involved in one of these encounters in New Mexico. His car engine failed for no apparent reason. The engineer at first thought he was out of gasoline but looking ahead he saw another car with the driver outside looking at his engine; further on up the highway four people were outside their car and pointing towards the sky. The engineer and his wife then stepped out onto the road and saw a silver coloured cigar shaped object stationary in the sky. By this time there were a total of 10 cars stalled on that stretch of highway. When the UFO flew away all cars restarted without any difficulty.

The engineer was also interviewed by government officials who told him that what he had seen was a mirage and that his car had failed because of a faulty ignition system! An excellent explanation if the cars had been fording a river, but it wasn't even raining. Just one more case of electro magnetic effect, along the UFO trail.

P.S.....Please help us keep our records up-to-date, if you have changed your address please let us know.

14
HALLEY'S COMET

TODAY SHOOTING TOWARDS EARTH, HALLEY'S COMET IS COMING
TO REVISIT.

This is our once in a lifetime opportunity.

A European Space Agency probe will fly straight through the smoke of the comet; Japan and the Soviet Union will be launching two research missions apiece. For months on end the comet will be subject to radiometry, infrared spectroscopy, photoelectric photometry, spectrophotometry and polarimetry; it will get measured and have its temperature taken.

The system is full of comets, some of them rounding Earth every few years. Twice every year there are great meteor showers attributable to Halley's presence in the scheme of things. The larger observatories have been tracking Halley's return for three years now.

Today we believe we know a thing or two about comets. We believe they are made of frozen hydrogen, helium and ammonia.

After this visit by Halley's Comet, astronomers will come away with new data about kinematics, thermal emissions and solar wind pressure. This is man's first real opportunity to methodically inquire into everything he still wants to know about Halley's Comet.

This Comet passes Earth once every 76 years. It is due to return in approximately October 1985 and will be visible to the naked eye in the night sky as it swings back out on its cigar shaped orbit in March-April 1986. The next scheduled appearance will be in 2062.

The Comet's tail will appear as a silver streak about 25 degrees long. That's the length of 50 full moons side by side. Its tail is recorded as 60 million miles long. The diameter is approximately 3 miles. It will come within about 40 million miles to Earth on April 11th, 1986.

(1) 27th Dec. 1985
Halley approaching the sun

(2) 9th Feb.. 1986
Halley closest to sun

(3) 11th April 1986
Halley closest to Earth

As you may have gathered there will be a tremendous amount of media coverage. This will no doubt excite public interest. However, with the right amount of education the public will not be fooled to think it is a UFO visiting Earth.

John C. Shorten.

Please check the square on the cover sheet...your subscription may be due.

*

'GREEN CLOUD' UFO SIGHTED

Credit: "Age", Melbourne.

1 st Feb. 1985.

Moscow, 31st Jan. Witnesses say it first appeared as a yellow light, then as a white ray, then it became a green cloud that turned into something resembling a plane. It was the latest example of a phenomenon that has caught the Soviet imagination - sighting of unidentified flying objects.

The witnesses were the passengers and crew of Aeroflot 8352 on a night flight from Rostov to Tallinn, and ground controllers who had seen unexplained blips on a radar screen. Their audience was a member of the Academy of Sciences, who solemnly declared that the sighting must have been of "what we call a UFO".

The report, published yesterday in the trade union newspaper "TRUD", was one of several that have appeared over the years in a nation fascinated by unexplained phenomena such as Abominable Snowmen, the Bermuda Triangle, Loch Ness Monsters and the search for the lost city of Atlantis.

In 1967, the Soviet Air Force set up a commission to investigate UFOs, although its findings have not been made public. And "TRUD" carried an appeal from a commission on anomalies asking for more reports of sightings. The newspaper account emphasised the sobriety of the crew, giving the names, educational backgrounds and flight experience of its four members.

The second pilot, Gennadi Lazurin, was quoted as having said during the flight "Of course, they are going to say we are not normal" but it seemed from the newspaper account that they were being taken quite seriously. According to the account, crew members saw at 4.10 am on a clear night a bright yellow light that shone a thin white ray towards the ground. They watched, transfixed, as the ray turned into concentric cones of light, and then dissipated into a green cloud that crossed their flight path and began to take on the shape of a plane. Passengers asked what was going on. "Tell them it is some sort of cloud" the Captain, Igor Cherkashin, is said to have told the flight attendant. "Say the yellow thing is a reflection of city lights, the green thing of polar lights".

But ground controllers in Riga and Vilnius confirmed the presence of a cloud like plane next to the airliner. After landing in Tallinn, the crew learned that ground controllers had seen not one but two blips following TU-134 across the radar screen.

Nikolai Zheltukhin, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, ruled out weather as an explanation; he said a genuine UFO was involved. He said his commission on anomalies had made a study of UFOs, and he called the sighting a valuable documentation of the transformation of an unidentified flying object.

Not all newspaper accounts have taken UFOs seriously. A television documentary in 1981 derided them, along with underwater monsters, snowmen and the rest.

In 1976, an underground document attributed to a Professor at Moscow's Aviation Institute referred to 300 UFO sightings over the years. The report was not confirmed, but its author did not publicly contradict it.

FILM REVIEWTHE COMING OF 2010.

by Rick Rendell.

By the time this article is printed, the movie 2010 will have been playing to packed houses around Australia just as it already has in the U.S and Europe. Long overdue in Australia (we're usually a month behind in movie releases, but this has been even longer) 2010 is the movie sequel to Arthur C. Clarke's/Stanley Kubrick's movie 2001, A Space Odyssey.

That movie was made in 1968, a year before the landing on the moon. Because of its poetic imagery, brilliant special effects and the metaphysical though slightly ambiguous plot, the movie created quite a sensation. Movie critics hailed it as a masterpiece of motion picture art, but the film's meaning was lost amongst nearly all of them.

2001 remains one of the screen greats, but because of its ambiguity, it seemed to many people, vague and incomplete. After many years of praise, coaxing and demands for completion, the sequel 2010 written by Arthur C. Clarke, has now been brought to the screen seventeen years later, as part 11 of the Space Odyssey.

Clarke believes that 2010 is a better book than 2001 and that the film is even better than the first. In the first film, man became aware of alien intelligence in the universe. The film showed the presence and influence of alien intelligence in our anthropology and in the future. Clarke is sceptical of alien intelligence in the universe, at least publicly, but such scepticism is not evident in the recent film. Now in the latest movie, Clarke will take us one step further - contact with alien intelligence!

The film is one of the very few to deal seriously with contact with intelligent beings in the universe, and it is of even rarer quality. But what interests me more than the movie itself, is the effect it will have on peoples' awareness of the possibility of an extraterrestrial intelligence.

Many books have been written about the brilliant film 2001, no good film book ignores it, yet not even one of them discusses in depth, the theme of the film. Will 2010 be the same? Will people just walk into the theatre, see a good film, then leave without any further thought about the possibility of life or intelligence existing beyond earth?

"Close Encounters of the Third Kind" is the only major film made about alien intervention in our daily lives and the subsequent contact with these beings. It was a good film in story line and production and remains one of Hollywood's top money spinners. Unfortunately the message it preaches has fallen on deaf ears. The sceptical public regarded it as no more than another science fiction film, with more emphasis on fiction than science and it did little to broaden their knowledge of Ufology, or reduce their scepticism. How many people knew that the five torpedo bombers at the film's beginning, really did disappear in the Bermuda Triangle in 1945, at the scientist with the beard and the pipe is Dr. Hynek, one of the world's most noted UFO scientists? 'Close encounters' is ranked among such excellent films as 'Jaws' and both the 'Raiders' films and were all produced and/or directed by Steven Spielberg, but he very rarely gets a mention as the man who wrote and directed 'Close Encounters'. His list of credits publicised on T.V. and in particular radio, rarely include 'Close Encounters', as if it was an offensive film. To many people it was an offensive film - it was a pack of lies about a 'nonsense' doctrine.

Like many other film goers, I will see 2010. It will probably be more appreciated by UFO enthusiasts than anyone else, especially the film critic, who will be looking for qualities in film, while we look for its approach to, and treatment of, extraterrestrials. The average film goer will be looking for entertainment, that is, if they decide to see it in the first place.

.....

PLEASE DROP US A LINE AND LET US KNOW WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE
INTERESTED IN HOLDING A SMALL GET-TOGETHER (DISCUSSION GROUP)
IN YOUR OWN HOME. IT IS VERY LITTLE TROUBLE AND THE RESULT
IS VERY REWARDING.

.....